JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.-Tue

MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-THE DEAMA OF WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor-

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- MACRETH-ROBERT MACAIRE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Erondway and 12th street.-THE TANMANY, Fourteenth street.-THE BUBLESQUE or BAD DICKEY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eights avenue and

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d et., between 5th and 5th ave.-

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- Under the Gas-MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn .-- A MIDSUMMERS NIGHT'S DREAM.

TONY PASIOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery .- COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTELLS, 4C. THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway. -COMIC VOCAL-

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th

SAN PRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 385 Broa way .- ETRIO-PIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, 10. - "HARR." WAVERLEY THEATRE, No. 729 Broadway,--ETHIO-

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourieenth street. - EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PROFORMANCES, &C.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Hooley's APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway .- THE CARDIER GIANT. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 61s Broadway .- BOURNOK AND ART

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 61834

New York, Friday, December 24, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Cable telegrams are dated December 23.

Messrs, Overend & Curney, the bankers, have been acquitted after a trial in England. Napoleon has been personally complimented by the savans of Germany. The French Legislature may adjourn its session to-day. The stock of bullion in largely during the week. The actual work of the Ecumenical Council proceeds slowly. Empress of Austria and the French Ambassador in Rome received and entertained the Austria and French bishops respectively. The French government has rearranged the charges between France and the United States. The Russo-Polish clergy in the Council in Rome advocat a plan of Church government reform. The Bishop Havana has "disappeared" from Madrid, and it is supposed he has gone to France, with another bishop, in opposition to the Spanish regency and re-

By steamship at this port we have a mail report in important detail of our cable telegrams to the 11th

The steamer Albany arrived at Samana and toos possession of the peninsula and bay for the United states on the 5th inst. A small garrison of United States troops was left there.

Havti.

Salnave has given notice of a blockade of all the rebel ports, to be enforced by the ram Atlanta (or Trumph), which is now at sea on her way to Hayn

Miscellancous. Governor Bullock and a number of Senators apprehend trouble in Georgia in connection with the proposed ousting of the Democratic Legislature. The majority of the members it is said, will resist the proposed change, claiming that they can take the iron-ciad oath, and that the only objection to them is their enmity to Governor Bullock. Senators Morton and Thayer and Governor Bullock had a interview with the President vesterday and urged him to constitute Georgia a military district, Mississippi and Texas, and it is thought probable that the order will be issued soon, General Terry being placed in command with almost absolute

Senator Wilson called upon the President recently and urged him to withdraw Attorney General Hoar's nomination to the Supreme bench. The President feit reluctant to do so unless requested by Mr. Hoar himself, and, it is said, Senator Wilson subsequently obtained Mr. Hoar's promise to ask that his nat be withdrawn. The objection mainly urged to his confirmation is the fact that he is a Northern man and the circuit is a Southern one. It is now claimed by those opposed to Mr. Hoar that he ought to resign his place in the Cabinet.

The Post Office Department has ordered all postmasters in the United States to make accurate monthly accounts of all franked or free matter deposited in their respective offices for mailing between the 1st of January and the 1st of July, 1876, including the amount of postage that would be chargeable thereon at the regular postage rates, and the weight of such matter, other than letters,

No visitors will be received at the White House during the holidays.

the alleged irregularity in the naval promotions, rethe Board of Admirals on the subject held some two or three years ago. After a thorough search for the documents it was discovered that they had been carried away by ex-Secretary Welles. On writing to him for them he returned answer soundly abusing Secretary Robeson, claiming that the papers were private properly and refusing to surrender them.

Governor Pease, of Texas, telegraphs in relation to the recent election in his State that, excluding the counties of Milan and Navarro, Davis, republican is elected Governor by 400 majority. In conse of informalities the votes in those counties were not counted, and new elections have been or dered by General Revnolds.

The expenses of the Committee of Ways and holding meetings, including investigations in New York, Boston, San Francisco and other cities, as well as pay for clerks, stenographer, &c amount to \$5,772, instead of \$50,000, as has been

The Mexican Claims Commission have rescinced their order regulating the taking of depositions and authentication of claims to be presented before them, and have referred that matter to the governments of Mexico and the United States,

There are still seven bodies remaining in the Stock ton (Pa.) mine. It is said that the entire surface of the mine is caving in. The Spanish gunboats which put into Hampton

Roads and anchored on Monday shortly afterwards put to sea again. A severe gale prevails at Buffalo and portions of the Ningara Falls branch of the New York Central roads have been washed away by the high rise in the

lake. The water has not been so high before in

The steamship City of London, Captain Tibbitts, the Inman line, will leave pier 45 North river at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at nine A. M., 25th inst.

The National line steamship Pennsylvania, Cap-tain Webster, will sail at nine A. M. to-morrow, 25th inst., for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown to land

The steamship Cambris, Captain Carnaghan, will

leave pler 20 North river, at twelve M. to-morrow NEW YORK HERALD (Saturday) for Glasgow, touching at Londonderry.
The General Transatiantic Company's steam Ville de Paris Cantain Surmont, will sail to-morrow morning for Brest and Havre, leaving pier 59 North river about eleven o'clock. The French mails wi close at the Post Office at nine A. M., 25th inst.

The steamship United States, Captain Smith, of the Merchants' line, will leave pier No. 12 North river at three P. M. to-day, Friday, for New Orleans

The stock market vesterday was extremely dull the limits of 120% and 121, closing finally at 120%.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Colonel J. Tucker, of Boston; General Byror Latin, of North Carolina, and A. H. Ladin, of New fork, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. General Leach, of Bermuda; W. H. Fessenden an

. M. Morrill, of Maine, are at the Astor House. General T. L. Chingman, of North Carolina; Gen ral J. M. Brannon and Major T. Edson, of the nited States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. James W. Watson, of China; Señor Alvarez, of Juba, and W. H. Fowler, of Tennessee, are at the St

General Pitcher, of West Point, Captain Hay New ton and E. G. Williams, of England, are at the Bre voort House.

General Estee, of Washington: General Ribley, of London: General Clinton B. Fisk, of St. Louis Senator Conkling, of New York; ex-Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut; Congressman D. McCar thy, of New York, and L. A. Bigelow, of Boston, are at the Fifth avenue Hotel.

J. W. Currier arrived yesterday in the brig Monte Cristo, from San Domingo, and will resume the luties of Consul to that republic. He is stopping at the Everett House.

Prominent Departures.

General Worthington, for Washington; Colone Chickering, for Boston; Colonel S. Pulling, for Chi cago; Governor Jewell, for Connecticut; G. McCom ber, for Saratoga; J. A. Poore, for Portland, and W.

The newly appointed Consul for Jamaica, J. W. Wheeler, sailed yesterday with his family, in the bark Ponga, for Kingston. Mr. Wheeler goes out to supersede Mr. Aaron Gregg.

The Alubama Claims-The Case As It Stands.

The correspondence between the State Department and our Minister in London and with the British government on the Alabama claims, which was submitted to Congress, and which we published yesterday, shows that no progress has been made toward a settlement and that the case stands about in the same position it did when the late administration went out of power last March. The rejection of the convention made between Reverdy Johnson and Lord Clarendon by the Senate, and the speeches of Senators on that occasion, seem to bave struck with such force that the subject was dropped for a time. However, Mr. Fish, the new Secretary of State under the new administration of General Grant, deemed it his duty in May last to address Mr. Motley, the successor of Mr. Reverdy Johnson at the Court of St. James, on the question. He says in this despatch, that the United States government in rejecting the recent convention abandons neither its own claims nor those of its citizens. nor the hope of an early, satisfactory and friendly settlement of the questions pending between the two governments, and Mr. Motley is directed to call the attention of Lord Clarendon to these views.

On the 28th of June Mr. Fish again writes to Mr. Motley, informing him that whenever negotiations or discussions on the subject of the Alabama claims shall be renewed the President wishes them to be carried on in Washington, and that the time will arrive for this whenever the British government shall propose a discussion or intimate a desire to reopen the negotiations.

Mr. Fish writes again to Mr. Motley, September 25, to the effect that time having been allowed for the "subsidence of any excitement or irritation growing out of recent events"that is, of the rejection of the convention and the speeches in the Senate-the President thinks the discussion or negotiation might be reopened. Upon this Mr. Fish writes a lengthy despatch, going over the whole ground again that Mr. Seward and Mr. Reverdy Johnson had gone over before, stating the cause of our grievances against Great Britain and the foundation of our claims for reparation. It is viously, and which is known to our readers generally. In a note of the same date to Mr. Motley the Secretary of State reiterates that should the British government be disposed to discuss the question the President hopes that government will be willing to conduct the discossion at Washington.

On the 6th of November Lord Clarendon writes to Mr. Thornton, the British Minister at Washington, reciting the substance of Mr. Fish's communication of September 25, and, after expressing regret that the former proposed settlement was rejected, states that the initiation of fresh propositions should come from the United States. He says that it must be obvious "her Majesty's government cannot make any new proposition or run the risk of another unsuccessful negotiation until they have information more clearly than that which is contained in Mr. Fish's despatch respecting the basis upon which the government would be disposed to negotiate." He complains that Mr. Fish has not given any indication of the means or terms of adjustment, and that the United States should expect a proposition to come from that side after rejecting the convention that had already been negotiated. This s as far as the correspondence goes, which has been brought up to within a few weeks of the present time. Whether the administration has done anything since or any negotia tion is now going on we are not informed.

Of course there is a good deal of diplomati subterfuge in these communications, and particularly in that of Lord Clarendon; but we must say he makes a good point when he argues that the United States ought to state on what basis it is disposed to reopen negotiations. Why, after all the terrible and inflated rhetoric of Mr. Sumner in the Senate on these Alabama claims, after all that has been said and written, and after this long delay, should not the United States government be ready to hand in its bill, or to state the terms on which it will accept a settlement? Do we want indemnity for actual losses to our citizens by the Anglo-rebel corsairs? If so, no Englishman is needed to tell us what the amount is. We can cast it up and state the amount of the bill without admitting improper claims or dealing unfairly. Does the goverament propose to go further than this, and to claim damages for the nation for the destruction of our mercantile and commercial interests? If so, let us say what the amount should be or what com-

pensation we require. Do we want an acknow-

leagment from Great Britain of its error or an apology for it? Then let us say so. What does all this diplomatic palaver amount to? It will never solve the question, and is only used as a political hobby by such men as Mr. Sumner and Mr. Fish to make a sensation or for the hope of gaining popularity. The government shows its weakness by hesitating and beating round the bush. Its conduct is unworthy this powerful republic. Let us tell England exactly what we want-what we consider is due to us-in a dignified and friendly manner, and without making unreasonable claims, and rest the case there. If the British government should refuse to accept the terms we can wait till some opportunity occurs to take payment or reparation ourselves. That is the only course, under the circumstances, for this great country to take. To take any other will show indecision and weakness and will be humiliating. One thing is particularly worthy of notice in

Mr. Fish's long despatch on the ground and nature of the Alabama claims, because it gives a clue to the weak, temporizing and contradictory course of the administration with regard to Cuba. The Secretary, in enumerating the many instances in which this government has fulfilled the obligations of neutrality to other nations by way of contrast to the conduct of England in the case of the Southern rebels, refers to its course with regard to the present insurrection in Cuba. Yet he admits in another part of this despatch that each nation must be the judge for itself when it should or should not recognize the belligerency of any people. This allusion to Cuba shows plainly that in the view of Mr. Fish, and according to the views of Mr. Sumner, Hoar and others who have influence over him, the Alabama claims stand in the way of the recognition of the Cubans. Yet there would be no parallel between the recognition of the Cubans by the United States, fifteen months after that heroic people have waged successful war against a cruel and despotic European government, and the hasty recognition of the Confederates by England at the very beginning of our war. The South was an integral portion of this free republic; Cuba is a fearfully oppressed and remote colony Cuba is our near neighbor, belongs to our American system, and we are closely connected and interested with the commerce. political condition and future of that country, We have declared this to Spain and to the whole world. We have ever maintained the right of a colony to acquire independence; we have reiterated the Monroe doctrine of America for the Americans; and the sympathy as well as the interests of our people is with the Cubans. None of these conditions applied to the case of the Southern rebels and England. We could recognize Cuba by every law of morality, national policy and right, without damaging our Alabama claims. We could recognize Cuba and still get the full amount of these claims if the government were wise, bold and firm. But Cuba is worth far more in a money point of view to the United States than the Alabama claims, and as a possession, geographically or politically considered, or in a naval or military sense, there is no comparison in the value. It is humiliating to see this great republic sacrificing its principles, policy and sympathies from fear of raising a difficulty about the Alabama claims, and because a few vain and weak public men in Washington have made these claims a political

THE PAPAL COUNCIL-THE INFALLIBILITY QUESTION.-Opposition is too strong, it seems, for the Pope and the ultramontanists. The Council was convened for the purpose of proclaiming the doctrine of papal infallibility, at least for this chiefly. It was a hard blow when the Fulda bishops spoke out against it. It was harder still when Von Janus came out thunderingly. It was discouraging to see the most popular preacher in Paris break off from the discharge of his duties for the reason that he thought the Council was about to befool if not ruin the Church. The heaviest blow of all was dealt by M. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, who is at once a favorite with the Pope and a powerful churchman. In our correspondent's letter of yesterday it is made plain that Dupanloup has, as nearly as possible, killed infallibility. If he has killed it, who will be sorry? Then again we find that the Russo-Polish clergy have instructed their delegates to vote against infallibility, against the union of Church and State, in favor of a more elevated order of education for the clergy, and against the organization of the College of Cardinals and its present exclusiveness. It looks like a "good time coming" for both church and

THE PROSPECTS IN MEXICO.-The news from Mexico is not hopeful. Dissensions among the liberals are foreshadowed, and the ery of "Down with Juarez" may at any time ring through the streets of Mexican cities. A new trouble is now arising. The politicians are not going to have the fight all to themselves. Of late the Protestants have been making an effort to gain a foothold in Mexico. and there is every reason to believe they are going to have a hard road to travel in their efforts to evangelize the country, as they term it. The Protestant place of worship in Puebla was recently attacked, and the preacher and s few of his friends had some difficulty in escaping with their lives. When will peace reign in Mexico?

NEWS FROM ST. DOMINGO.-From Havana we learn that much excitement prevails in St Domingo among the people in relation to the leasing of the Bay of Samana to the United States. The revolutionists, we are told, are making great efforts to overthrow Baez before Congress can ratify the arrangement for the lease. As these reports have come to us through Spanish sources it is natural that they should be tinctured by Spanish influence, whether they be true or false.

A PRETTY QUARREL.-Salnave, the Hay tien President, informs the foreign consul that on and after the 6th of January the rebel ports will be blockaded. Saget, the revolutionary President, is out in a manifesto of the same kind, and also informs the foreign representatives that vessels are now coaling preparatory to blockading Port au Prince-the only port in possession of Salnave. Looking at the conflict as it at present exists, "Tis a mighty nice quarrel." Salnave's iron-clads, however, may settle the question.

Telegraph-Astonishing The American Eagle. The words of Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin,

on the postal telegraph are apt and excellent.

They have in them a downright common sense and a respect for facts that will not commend them to the class of hifalutin patriots; but they will furnish an excellent basis for the practical legislation that is aimed to secure the welfare of the people and not to make the fortunes of jobbers. Mr. Washburn made these cogent statements:-"I claim to have shown that the United States is the only enlightened nation on the globe that has not taken charge of the telegraph system, and nearly all have made it an appendage to the Post Office; that in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland a despatch of twenty words can be sent at a uniform rate of one shilling to any part of the kingdom, a distance of over seven hundred miles; from one extreme of France to another, about six hundred miles, for one franc, or twenty cents; all over Belgium and Switzerland for half a franc, or ten cents; Denmark, twelve and a half cents; Prussia, from twelve and a half to thirty-seven and a half cents; Sweden and Norway, any distance for thirty cents for a message of twenty words, and one cent for each additional word that a message may be made to contain: from Marseilles, in the south of France, to the north of Scotland, a distance of fourteen hundred miles, traversing two kingdoms and crossing the Straits of Dover by submarine cable, for fifty-five cents. Yet in the face of these facts the Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads has told this House and the country, in a solemn report, that telegraphing in this country is the cheapest and most reliable in the world. Yet he could not have failed to know that if he desired to send a despatch of twenty words to his home in Illinois, and was not favored with a 'D. H.' pass, he would have to pay \$3; for a similar message to the home of the Missouri member of that committee \$4 would be charged; the Michigan member, \$2 80; the New Jersey member, \$1 25; the Massachusetts member, \$1 25: the Indiana member, \$2 50: the Kentneky member \$2.50: the Nevada member, \$9 28, and the Oregon member, \$15 50, or \$5 70 more than it would cost to send a message of ten words from Washington to Constantinople by the Atlantic Cable and Continental lines." Now, the worst of all this is that it is true.

We are behind the age in the use of this great agency of modern civilization, at the very moment that we are pluming ourselves on our progressive spirit and on the way in which we are leading the nations, as we suppose. We have hurrahed so much and so long over the political advantages of our American system that we have well nigh deafened ourselves to all monition and intimation that there may be something else important as well as a man's inalienable right to vote for his alderman. This is a common consequence of preoccupation-of the too great concentration of attention upon a point that, after all, may not be the vital point with regard to the happiness of the people. The result is that while here man is politically free he is socially the slave of every monopoly; and in such "downtrodden" countries as France, though individuals are politically of small account, they have a social freedom and importance of which our people do not dream. The use of the telegraph is one illustration of it. Telegraphs there are operated with a view to public convenience; here only with a view to extorting the largest amount of money for the smallest possible service. But it is the same in the whole circle of the arts of life-we are behind, and far behind, the nations over which we sometimes assume an impertinent superiority because of our political institutions, which would be excellent if they were not rottenly corrupt. In their railroads, despite our flurry of magnificence in sleeping cars; in their hotels, in their markets, in the general administration of justice, in the government of our cities, the people of Western Europe have everything to teach us, and little

from our example. We hope the facts that Mr. Washburn has so clearly set forth may awaken the attention of the country to this most important subject of bringing our telegraphic system up to the spirit of the age; the more especially that just now the great monopoly, whose hold on the telegraph must be loosened, is manœuvring in the purlieus of Congress for a continuance and extension of its power. Indeed great care is necessary to prevent the legislation now in progress touching Atlantic cables from resulting in that way. Mr. Sumper's bill, though satisfactory in its general spirit, is open to the charge of being aimed especially at the case of the French cable, and when it becomes a law it may be found some day that while it binds very closely the French company yet that it is carefully worded with relation to correlative legislation to except from its position the other cables. If Congressional action thus discriminates against the French cable it is because the French company has not yet surrendered to the Western Union Company. The only legislation in regard to the telegraph that is safe is such as apparently Mr. Washburn is ready to propose, involving the proposition that the general government shall assume the control of the telegraph under the postal power, and construct new lines.

but chicanery and greedy extortion to learn

THE GOVERNMENT SALE OF GOLD. - Secretary Boutwell cut short the agony of "bulls" and "bears" yesterday by promptly authorizing the sale of the million of gold to the highest bidders. The average price realized was about 1204.

OUR CUBAN CORRESPONDENCE. - We publish in this morning's HERALD an interesting budget of letters from our correspondents in Cubs. The Mogate affair still occupies the minds of people in the island-particularly those of the strong Spanish party-who can never see how the Spaniards can be defeated. In the way of proclamations General Puello has made a hit. For the hundred and first time the insurgents are going to be crushed. The army which undertakes this accomplishment is "to go out with the flag of Castile gallantly flying, as becomes it, from the glories which it has acquired in all parts of the world." The Cubans have never been more active, and the Spaniards-well, they are preparing for the campaiga.

The Last of Bad Dickey.

We are having at one of our Metropolitan places of amusement a travestie upon the Plantagenet Richard the Third-the alleged murderer of his two nephews in the Towerunder the title of "Bad Dickey." We have just enacted in the rural prison of Hackensack, N. J., the tragedy of another "Bad Dickey." the convicted murderer of the man Colqubun and his (Dickey's) wife, and whose trial under the head of Bad Dickey, or the "Bombay Hook Tragedy," has engrossed so much of public attention for the last week. This unfortunate namesake of the travestied King Richard on Wednesday evening, an hour or two after his conviction of the double murder, hanged himself in his cell by means of a handkerchief which the jailer improperly, after searching him, left in his possession. In the same cell with him at the time was the convict Eckerson, under sentence of twenty years' imprisonment for manslaughter. This man pretended to be asleep while Dickey was taking his quietus by mean of a handkerchief. When discovered by the jailer life was extinct, and this Bad Dickey, by his own act, did one act more than the law allowed-took his own life, already forfeited to the law. Thus ends the tragedy of Bad Dickey and the Bombay Hook tragedy.

DULL TIMES IN WALL STREET .- The brokers have seldom experienced so dull a market as just now exists in Wall street. Transactions are just frequent enough to make up a list of quotations. It is significant that some of the brokers are advertising for situations to do the Stock Exchange business for other brokers.

PLANS FOR DIVIDING THE SPOILS .- The dissatisfaction of office-seekers is making itself felt in various Congressional propositions extending more or less the principles of the Tenure of Office bill for putting appointments to office elsewhere than in the President. In the House it has been proposed to make a law requiring the offices to be equitably distributed among the citizens of the different States. This is to do away with the influential Congressman who blusters in and gets an immense share of patronage for his constituents, to the disgust of the man who cannot get any. Another plan is proposed by Carl Schurz, in the well known guise of a Civil Service bill. He wants to give to an examining board the power now vested in the President, and the reason is that the President does not properly exercise his discretion in appointing good men, but gives way to the pressure of the politicians. How shall we be assured that the examining board will be any more superior to political pressure? This great legislator ought to see that his plan does not kill the evil, but only changes its place.

EVARTS is suggested for Attorney General to succeed Hoar. But it is thought this will not do. Reason-he was brilliantly identified with the wrong side in the impeachment trial. The war has served as our great touchstone for a time. No matter what a man was, if he was not right there the decree went forth against him. And a man's standing on the impeachment trial is to be an additional test of the same nature.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL AND THE GIFT ENTERPRISE SWINDLERS .- The "dead beats" or "gift enterprise swindlers" are about to be hoisted on their own petards. The game is up with them. The Postmaster General has issued instructions that all letters addressed to the swindling concerns in the city, well known to the employes of the office, shall be sent to the Dead Letter office at Washington. This blocks the gift enterprise swindlers. A good job. Let us have a few more of

A FIRST RATE BILL. -It is proposed in Congress to amend the internal revenue law by repealing the clause that permits railway and gas companies to assess the tax on their customers. It is under this clause, it will be remembered, that the street car companies add the obnoxious cent to their fare. As the repeal will do away with that cent and reduce a little the exorbitant gas rates its passage will be a benefit to the people.

POLICEMEN SENTENCED .- In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Recorder Hackett called up for judgment the two policemen, Remsen and Hannegan, convicted last week of robbery from the person. They were each sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. A few more lessons of the sort will prove very salutary. They are much needed at the present time. Bring on the

WHERE AND HOW DO THEY LIVE ?- More thorough scrutiny by the police authorities of the men on the police force is a natural consequence of some recent developments. In pursuing this scrutiny the order has been given that a report of every policeman's residence and domestic condition shall be sent up by the captains. In thus making themselves thoroughly acquainted with the social character and status of the men the authorities compel the men to decent lives, so far as appear ance is concerned, and that is a great deal.

PARTY TENDENCIES. - From Tennessee also there comes an appeal to the general government for troops to "sustain law and order" in that State. This means that the radicals are in a minority there. This call in similar circumstances has been now repeated from so many different quarters that it begins to look as if we were to have the usage in future that whenever a party has been beaten in State elections it will call upon the general government for troops to reverse the result, when the Congressional majority is the right way.

A SHAMEFUL OUTRAGE .- The Turkish girl who stood at the door of the man in Brooklyn who had deluded her from her native country and abandoned her in this shows the use that may be made of our laws. Simply to rid this man of the presence of the girl and of her natural and proper importunities a convenient justice is found ready to commit her to prison without any offence alleged or crime

STILL ON THE MOVE. - About two thousand darkies left Old Virginia in November for warmer countries further south, and they are still leaving in the same proportion. They will all be in Floride by and by.

The Red River Insurrection.

In another column of the HERALD will be found an exceedingly interesting historical and geographical sketch of the Red river country or Winnipeg territory. There is not much in a name when a people are going through the baptism of fire that is to decide what name they and their posterity after them shall bear forever. Not only will the name of a people be changed by a triumph over hereditary rulers, but often the very designation of the country they inhabit will undergo a similar sponsorial transformation more appropriate to the dignity of the new position and destiny such a people may have achieved. Despatches in yesterday's HERALD from the new seat of war in the Red river territory announced simultaneously the breaking out of hostilities and the first triumph of the insurrectionists. An inaugural success in arms is generally taken as a criterion of final triumph for the victors, and in this case with more than the usual applicability, judging from the relative positions of the contending parties. The article referred to will post our readers fully with regard to the situation of affairs on the Red river-the origin of the war, the present status of the combatants, the resources of the insurrectionists, and the anomalous position in which the parties of the second part-the British government, the New Dominion and the Hudson Bay Companyoccupy in regard to the outbreak. The circumstances, briefly reviewed, are

these :- After nearly two hundred years' monopoly of the valuable for trade of British Columbia-enjoyed under royal charter from Charles the Second, of "blessed memory"-the Hudson Bay Company lately found their chief settlement on the Red river encroached upon by settlers from the United States. These encroachments threatened the extinction of all the profits of the fur trade, and, what was equally bad and distasteful, the birth of a revolutionary spirit among the settlers dangerous to the peace and prosperity and well being of said company. On the establishment of the New Dominion the company was but too glad for a consideration to surrender the charter and the territory to the Canadian government. The transfer was made, but the Canadian government, being impecunious, failed to give the sine qua non therefor-the sum of three hundred thousand pounds sterling, besides certain rights and privileges reserved by the company. No difficulty was, however, expected on this score, and the Canadian authorities sent a Governor to take possession of the territory, with instructions to appoint a council to assist him in the government thereof. To this summary disposal of themselves and their country the settlers demurred, and the result is the conflict, the particulars of which have been already laid before the readers of the HERALD. McDougall, the embryo Governor, has been driven out of the territory and his followers captured and held by the insurgents. Governor McTavish, by later accounts, is also in their hands, and thus another band of "six hundred" covers itself with glory and victory. The perplexity of the situation appears in this, that Canada demands. a peaceful transfer of the territory, and this the company cannot now effect; the bargain, therefore, becomes null and void, and neither party is in a position to carry on hostilities; and the settlers, as a consequence, have the field all to themselves.

But what is the grand result awaiting the fruition of this movement? The annexation, not only of the Red river territory, but of all British Columbia to the United States. Uncle Sam is just in the mood for speculation. He has been casting his eyes abroad for choice lots. Here he has one at his very door. The Red river settlers cannot easily be invaded except over the American border. They are to that extent safe, and their independence is consequently surely guaranteed. What will they do with it? Merge it in that of the people of the great republic, and, discarding the name of "Red river men," or "Winnipegoes,"

This will assuredly be the result of the action of the gallant six hundred that captured Fort Garry, and will, no doubt, ere long lead to the annexation of the whole of the British territories on the American Continent to the United States. To this complexion it must come at last

FRENCH SYMPATHY WITH SPANISH REPUB-LICANS.-A subscription has been opened in Paris for the relief of those Spanish republicans who were recently expelled from France. This is handsome. How oddly it contrasts with our conduct towards the Cubans! In both cases, however, the government is wrong, but the people are right.

IN LEAGUE WITH THIEVES .- An officer from the Mayor's squad was sent the other day with a victim to compel some ticket swindlers to disgorge their plunder. He found the swindlers, but did not compel them to disgorge. On the contrary, he persuaded the victim to accept a small sum and "settle"-having, no doubt, his own good reasons for desiring that the thieves should retain the larger portion of the man's funds. The thieves, doubtless, would give him a larger proportion of the plunder than the honest man would of the restored money. This officer is likely to lose his position on the police. The fact that a man is to be dismissed for such practices leads us to suppose that the police authorities are not aware that this very principle is the basis of our detective system.

SWILL MILK .- Once more the horrible evil of the sale of diseased and poisoned milk is up for public reprobation, but we trust the public will not in any spirit of petulant impatience get tired of these exposures. The evil is a terrible one, and it is the fault of our Board of Health that the public continue to hear of it; for this feeble organization is so very timid in the use of its power to protect the people that it will not abate this grand

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON has received a diploma as member of the Archeological Society of the Prusso-Rhenish provinces of Germany. This is all very well-a very fine compliment, and may turn out to have an excellent effect, provided the youthful associate is not too ardent and persevering in the pursuit of science, and may thus find out and announce that France has a claim on the very territory in which the savans meet.